

The Weekly Louisianaian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

NUMBER 51.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

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5-3

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MADISON.

The Credit System Playing Out.

Preparing for Another Exodus.

Canvassing Under Difficulties.

BEATTIE AND KENNEDY AT DELTA.

MY DEAR TUCKER—

Since my last I have made quite an extensive trip around this parish. The object was two-fold. To learn by personal observation something of the real condition of the colored masses, materially as well as politically. It affords me gratification to say their general conduct this year, in the matter of expenditures has been a great improvement on former years. They have bought as little on credit as their circumstances would allow and the consequence is, in the majority of cases, they will have a little ready money at the close of the year.

Upon discovery of this fact I was disposed to attribute it to the growth of an appreciation of the value of money and a tendency to that needed economy which has been a stranger to them in the past, and the prime cause of much of the poverty existing among them today. But a more careful consideration of the matter and a closer insight into the situation here has developed the fact that this prudence has a deeper meaning.

It is in truth nothing more nor less than the preparatory step for the resumption of the exodus began last Spring and which threatened to depopulate this section of country. On the surface, it is true, all is serene, and, to a casual observer, no sign of discontent is perceptible. But to a close student of our people, familiar with their peculiarities, a deep under current of dissatisfaction and restiveness is discernable.

Ninety pounds of lint cotton per acre rent and 8 dollars a bale for ginning which, at present prices of cotton is 17 dollars per acre rent, will ultimately force the plantation laborers to leave, as no amount of economy will enable them to live under such heavy exactions.

I have been astonished in conversations with these people to find how keenly alive they are to the necessity of obtaining more reasonable terms for the future. Most of them tell me frankly that they cannot and will not stand this condition of things much longer and in my judgment it will require the greatest prudence on the part of land owners in this section to retain their laborers.

It is alleged here that last year when the "Kansas fever" was at its height several planters agreed to a reduction of rent in order to retain their tenants, and now when the crops are made and being gathered they are insisting upon and actually collecting the old rates.

The bad faith of these planters has increased the distrust of the colored people of honest dealing on the part of the whites and has had a demoralizing tendency.

Added to these things may be mentioned the inadequacy of the school facilities which force large numbers of the people to rear their children in ignorance. Such, in brief, is the situation, materially, of our people.

In pursuance of the plan of the Campaign Committee, I purposed to speak to the people in the interest of the Republican State and parish tickets. Owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining conveyance, I failed to keep appointment in 7th ward, but started out early Monday morning for Tallulah in a spring wagon drawn by a mule and piloted by Hon. Wm. Murrell.

We arrived there about 2 o'clock and found that two places had been designated for the meeting, and owing to the confusion arising therefrom concluded to postpone the meeting until evening, to the Shields plantation, about 6 miles from Tallulah. When the evening set in the weather was intensely cold, and the prospects for a meeting slim indeed, but in a comparatively short time the crowd began to assemble and the meeting proved successful. Speeches were made by Col. Murrell and myself which were listened to by the people attentively and generously applauded.

Last Tuesday morning, having been delayed by an accident to our wagon, we resumed our journey, intending to go to St. Joseph so as to attend the meeting there on the 6th. We traveled about 25 or 30 miles and gave up the trip as it became apparent that our mule would not hold out. In the evening we visited Hon. R. J. Walker, whom we found in robust health and as genial and clever as a true prince. We supped with him at this point, in-law's, Mrs. Benton, who by the way is a model hostess and the best feeder in all North Louisiana, except Mrs. Murrell. After supper, Messrs. Walker and Murrell attended a meeting at Summerest Grove in Tensas parish. I am told it was a splendid gathering and that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Wednesday morning dawned upon us dark and gloomy with a drizzling rain, but nothing daunted thereby we set out on our return to Delta, which we reached about 9 o'clock at night wet, cold and hungry. As we plodded our way along the muddy and cheerless road, surrounded after nightfall with a darkness so thick that we could not see our hands before us, and compelled to trust to our faithful mule to keep us in the road, I wondered if our friends in the city had any idea of the hardships imposed in a canvass in North Louisiana.

Saturday, the day set apart for the mass meeting in Delta, found our plucky and worthy candidates for Governor and Secretary of State, Judge Beattie and James D. Kennedy, in our midst. Mr. Kennedy arrived Friday night, having come up by land, accompanied by Hon. M. G. Bobe and Mr. Buckingham, and was visited during the morning by a large number of citizens and welcomed to Delta. He speaks in the highest terms of the meeting at St. Joseph and predicts an old time Republican majority in Tensas. Judge Beattie arrived about 12 o'clock and was kindly received by the leading white citizens. Of course, the colored men waited upon him en masse.

The meeting, by request of the white citizens, was held in town, instead of at the court-house, the usual place of meeting. At about 2 o'clock it was called to order by the President of the Campaign Committee and the following list of officers announced:

President—Hon. Wm. Murrell.
Vice Presidents—Judge J. H. Crawford, Rev. L. Hanley, Judge W. A. Price, Hon. G. Hawkins, Capt. H. W. Peck, Messrs. S. Burks, A. D. Sunler, T. H. Sumner, and others.

Secretaries—W. R. J. Clemens, W. H. Goetz, and others.

Among the audience I noticed the principal leading white citizens of Delta. Notably Judge E. D. Farrar, Capt. A. W. Crandall, J. S.

Richardson, Jas. B. Stone, G. Julius Bradford, Judge Seale, H. M. Floyd, Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Journal and Judge Slack.

They listened very attentively to the speech of Judge Beattie. I do not know whether he made any votes among them or not, but of one thing I am quite sure, and that is his bold and frank utterances commanded their respect and admiration. The colored people listened to him with marked attention and manifested their approval of his utterances by frequent applause.

Col. Jack Wharton made one of his characteristic speeches which was well received by all. Messrs. Price, Kennedy, Bobe and I also made speeches. Mr. Kennedy was very happy in his remarks and made a favorable impression upon both white and colored.

Nearly every leading Republican in the parish, white and colored, was present and all seemed well pleased with the speeches of the different speakers, and I think it safe to calculate on at least 3,000 majority in Madison for the Republican State and parish tickets.

Judge Beattie left here yesterday to keep his other appointments in North Louisiana, and it is a burning shame that he had to go alone. Judge Pardee and Judge Wiley had agreed to join him at this point, but when the time for departure arrived both were conspicuously absent. At Judge Beattie's suggestion, Mr. Kennedy is to accompany me to Lake Providence on the 12th, from which place I will drop you another line.

PINCHBACK.
Delta, Nov. 10, 1879.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—The school system which was started by the Republican party after reconstruction is practically abandoned, and in some of the Southern States the whole population is growing up in the most dangerous ignorance. The school-tax levied in Arkansas is but 63 cents per capita; in North Carolina, 68 cents; in Alabama, \$1.02; in Georgia, \$1.10; in Tennessee, \$1.58; in Virginia, \$1.98; and in Kentucky, \$2.00. You will comprehend these rates when I tell you that the State of Michigan, which has about the same population as North Carolina, pays one-half as much for the support of schools as the entire South. Iowa alone pays nearly as much as the whole South. New York pays one-half million more than all the States lately in rebellion, with Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri added. Kansas, with a school population about the same as Arkansas, pays twelve times as much for the support of common schools. Arkansas had last year 1,015 less schools than in 1872, when the Democratic party got supreme control in this State. [A voice: "That is legalized fraud."] So it is, and it would seem to be a part of the policy of that party to keep in ignorance the great masses of their people; but, in spite of it, some 600,000 colored youth are receiving instruction, and over 500 are in professional schools, and thousands are receiving collegiate instruction. This is the most hopeful sign of the times South; for knowledge, inspired by the love of liberty, will make itself felt in due time. [Applause].—Secretary Sherman.

Republicans and Democrats in New York are mutually accusing each of crooked returns in their late election. We had an idea that Louisiana enjoyed that sort of business as a monopoly.

The Irish people are maturing plans looking to the possession of the soil by the cultivators. That's better than attempted revolution.

WASHINGTON.

THREATS TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO FOR CARPET-BAG MISFEULS.

The Selika Concert.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLORED "OHIO" POLITICIANS.

One or two editorials have recently appeared in the New York Tribune, in which the assertion is broadly made, that Negro suffrage is as yet an experiment merely, and that the result has thus far fallen a little short of the first expectation of many staunch friends of the race; that the unspeakable corruptions, which have characterized some of the State governments of the South under the rule of the carpet-bagger and the adventurer, are chargeable to the unfitness of the Negro for the proper exercise of the elective franchise.

We are plainly told that unless we vote now and forever against repudiation in Virginia, Tennessee and wherever else the question may be presented, Northern men who hold the bonds of these dishonest commonwealths will not be inclined to make sacrifices to sustain Negro suffrage—in short, that the Negro may wake up some fine morning and find himself like Sampson—shorn of his strength. Now the truth is, the men who ruled, reigned and finally rendered Republicanism at the South a stench in the nostrils of the Nation were not such as we would have voluntarily selected had we been untrammelled in our choice, but such as were foisted upon us by the government at Washington, with the advice and consent of the Republican party of the Nation. The adventurers thus billeted upon us not only destroyed to a great extent the manhood of the race, but depreciated its intelligence and respectability, and in their horrid greed for the emoluments of office, rendered the elective franchise, in some of the Southern States, a mockery and a farce. For a colored man, in those days, to oppose these white spoilsmen was to be treated and regarded as a political outlaw—drawing upon his devoted head not only the bitter curses and denunciations of the vultures whose infamies he could not longer endure in silence, but the coldness and even the contumely of the sweet-scented kid-gloved gentry at Washington, who styled themselves the National administration—the Republican party. Does any one deny this? If so, let him recall the sea of defamation, the fiery ordeal through which Pinchback passed a few years ago, simply because he dared to demand within the party simple justice for his race in the administration of public affairs.

Be not deceived. The colored people of Virginia and Tennessee have had neither hand nor lot in the contraction of the debts under which those States now groan; they were neither considered nor consulted by the high contracting parties; the money was, for the most part advanced to the States now in default by Northern Shylocks, who neither thought of, nor cared for the welfare of the colored people. The whole thing from beginning to end was a purely business matter, and as such, it must ever be held by all fair-minded men. Why then should we be threatened with disfranchisement, if we do not pledge soul and body to the payment of a debt whose

contraction was consummated without our knowledge or consent? Frederick Douglass wrote a letter the other day against the repudiation of Virginia's debt; the ink was scarcely dry when he was charged with having received one hundred dollars as his fee.

Did any Northern paper dispute the foul allegation? Not much. Mr. Douglass needs no such defense, however. But I have said enough, perhaps too much already about the matter of repudiation.

The rights and privileges of the colored people do not hang upon the question of repudiation of debts by Virginia or any other State, but they are covered and protected by the constitution—the organic law of the land, and cannot and will not be permanently overthrown without at the same time destroying our political system. The Solid South business has become just a little too monotonous for the Bourbons hereabout and they are beginning to say "I told you so; I know that if the Dixon business was not stopped we should have a Solid North."

Senator Beck, who declared in the beginning of the extra-session of Congress that his party would accept nothing less than the total repeal of the last vestige of war legislation, now very innocently informs the country that the Democratic party desires to avoid political debate during the next session of Congress, in order that the country may become tranquilized, and sectional asperities softened. Too late, Mr. Beck; people suspect that you have heard of the elections just held in some of the Northern States.

The friends of Mr. Kennedy in this City, and they are many, feel a deep interest in the canvass now going on in your State. Mr. Kennedy will make a capital Secretary of State, and I hope he will be elected by a large majority.

The Selika concert, after being largely advertised, came off at Lincoln Hall on the evening of the 3d inst. It was not, in any sense, artistically or financially a success. Too much foolishness and too little business killed it. There was, from the time the curtain first went up, a painful awkwardness in the general management and the order in which the performers followed each other on the stage; a sort of what-shall-I-do-next air about the amateurs which gave the entire concert the appearance of an impromptu country candy-pulling. Had the entire management, rather than a part, been left to Mr. C. A. Fleetwood, the nominal manager, success would have crowned the effort. This reminds me of a conundrum which I heard a smart fellow put to his "dear girl" the other day.

"Why was the LOUISIANA of the First of November like a Ute Indian?" The girl promptly replied: "Because it had to flee to the woods." (Two Fleetwoods.)

The President is having a rather disagreeable experience with two or three colored politicians of Ohio. They say that each of them carried the State, and without these victorious eagles would have perished upon the banner of Foster. His Excellency seems just a little slow in recognizing their great and unprecedented claims. But let us wait and see.

ROLLA.

The "Sick Man" is squirming fearfully under the dose England is administering to him.

Russia does not propose to be drawn unguardedly by English diplomacy into Turkish affairs.

Baconfield is preparing another sleight-of-hand performance in statesmanship to influence parliament and the Nation.

The Louisianian.

T. D. S. TUCKER, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN," 644 CAMP STREET.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley. Billie—opposite Postoffice. Hubert—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTIE, OF LAFOURCHE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JAMES M. GILLESPIE, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES D. KENNEDY, OF ORLEANS.

FOR AUDITOR, CLAUDIUS MAYO, OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, DON A. PARDEE, OF JEFFERSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, M. F. BONZANO, OF ST. BERNARD.

To Delinquents.

Our readers and patrons will not fail to notice that we are making continual improvement on the LOUISIANIAN and endeavoring to make it second to no paper of its class in the country. In this issue will be found interesting correspondence from several of the great news centers, and it is our purpose to secure like correspondence from other important localities. But to do this and keep abreast with the demand of the times, we must have encouragement in a more substantial form than words. Compliments in their place are appreciable, but they won't buy paper, ink and material, and pay printers. It requires money for these purposes and the money must be on hand to pay bills when they fall due.

We remind our friends of these facts, because of late, bills have been sent to many that owe us and they have made no response—not even acknowledged our note enclosing the same. Now friends, this sort of thing won't do. You must send us what you honestly owe us. If you don't, we will endeavor to find some way to make you regret that you didn't.

Our terms are generally in advance, but knowing the ability of the parties referred to above to pay, and relying upon their public reputation for character and integrity we permitted them to become indebted to us and they must settle or be classed as respectable dead-beats.

Capt. Dodge and his colored company of the 9th Cavalry are to take the field to hunt down Mr. Victoria (Big Ingun) into Defeat.

Political Desperation.

The suicidal policy on which the South entered a few years back to make itself solid and thereon ride into national supremacy would seem to have been effectually squelched by the determined attitude of the North as evinced in the fall elections. With most ordinary mortals, bent on looking out for number one, regardless of right or principle, a hint, and not a knock-down, is all that is necessary to set them aright when they are about to jeopardize their own interests. But clearly this is not the case with our Southern Democrats. Like the ram which, in sheer obstinacy, butted against the stone wall to push his way through till only his quivering tail remained to tell the story of his former existence, the Democratic party appears determined to pit itself against the adamant wall of Northern determination to preserve intact the results of the war and all their concomitant ends. It has possession of the government of the State. It cannot plead Negro and carpet-bag misrule to justify any of the outrages on free speech and the other rights of citizenship for which these wrongs were apt to be looked on with some palliation in the past. With the entire patronage and governmental appliances in its grasp to aid in a canvass to bring out its voters, it is no more tolerant to day than it was in the bogs and fens of a political Siberia. We are in the midst of a campaign with the thundering reverberations of the Northern elections protesting against any more proscription, against the murder of free speech and fair play, when a party of Republican canvassers are bridled, muzzled and peremptorily driven from one of their appointed meetings in the parish of Stennis. The incidents of this outrage, as related by Mr. Kennedy, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, in a letter to us on our fourth page of this issue, tell plainly that our Democratic foes have either become idiotic or have become desperate, and intend, if possible, in the face of protest against their vile methods, to stamp out Republicanism with a ruthless hand. The intelligence, the dignity, manly bearing, and the conservative, circumspect views of our young candidates were of no more avail to stay the outrage than if they were the wildest "bloody shirt" shrieker. If the Democrats of this State are still possessed of ordinary good sense, then their action in this and similar cases that may take place means that they have flung all caution to the winds, buried the good opinion of the outside world, and don't care a fig what becomes of the rest of these United States, so long as Louisianians and the offices belong to them and the "Solid South."

The New Constitution.

The importance of our State canvass is heightened by the consideration of the organic law proposed to displace that of 1868. The adoption or rejection of the new instrument should be determined on its merits regardless of the motive or origin of its creation. That it was framed by Democrats should no more subject it to our suspicion and distrust, once we are satisfied it is better adapted to the present needs of the State than the present constitution, than should the Democrats have opposed a factions opposition to the latter because it was made by the Republicans when it was clearly manifest at that time that it was best fitted for the changed social relations of the State. The mind which can see no defects in the constitution of 1868, and that however excellent, like every finite production of human nature, it can have its day and then become more embarrassing than useful, fails to recognize the fact that the government of man is only a constant change of regulations to meet his constant change of condition. Taken as a whole, while the proposed constitution has several provisions which will perhaps provoke much debate and elicit the learning of jurists by reason of their doubtful nature both as to clearness of construction

and as to what will be their utility, we are constrained to admit that it is pretty free from those grinding monopolies and other objectionable measures which tended to suppress rather than to develop the material resources of the State. It shares the executive especially of the imperial powers conferred on him by the present organic law and which have been to no little extent the fruitful source of the woes under which Republican growth has labored. It remits offices and responsibilities to the people where, of right, as the spring of authority, they justly belong. It recognizes and embodies with a scrupulous exactness every fundamental principle of right and justice which our race hold dear and the Republican party seeks to imbed in the domestic policy of these Southern States. In no respect then what ever need Republicans have any misgivings as to their duty in the premises. It would be to our shame and discredit to carp at and oppose the new constitution, because it is not of our making. The State first, party next, and where the latter is best served, unquestionably all parties are best promoted thereby.

Personals.

The Episcopal Council of this State has elected Rev. J. N. Galbraith, of New York City, as successor to Bishop Wilmer.

U. S. Inspector, J. R. Watson, made a handsome haul of contraband goods Tuesday night on board a Havana Steamer.

Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback returned Tuesday morning accompanied by Mr. James D. Kennedy, Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

Gen. Jack Wharton has returned from his recent official trip to the parish. En passant, he made a speech at the campaign meeting on the 8th, at Delta.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, for an address delivered before the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia.

Our Agent, Mr. S. W. Smith, of Richland parish, is about to take to himself a wife—a very young and pretty one at that. Success attend him in his new relation, say we.

Judge Beattie, like a plucky man, left Delta last week to meet his appointments in North Louisiana. That candidate is made of the true metal needed in these parts to bring Republicanism up to a high standard.

E. C. Palmer, the President of the late La. Savings Bank, after having been imprisoned for some hours on charges of malfeasance in connection with the bank, has been bonded out on \$30,000.

The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated the following parol ticket: Sheriff, Lucien Bland, Clerk of Court, J. S. Matthews; Coroner, D. P. Jamari, State Senate, Alfred Fairfax; Representatives, J. R. Weatherly and Solomon Shaffer.

Prof. Greener, of Washington, has our thanks for a copy of the New York Tribune containing an extensive interview lately had with him on Southern matters. His views and observations are correct. We regret that our limited columns will not permit us to reproduce it.

When Pinchback left the Radical nominating convention, because they were nominating only one colored man, whose boom was that?—Thibodaux Sentinel.

If our contemporary will please tell us when Pinchback left the convention, we will be able no doubt to say whose boom it was.

We extend our hearty congratulations to our confere of the "Louisianian"—Hon. J. D. Kennedy, on his nomination and hope that he may be triumphantly elected. The Advance wishes all of this very truly!—Montgomery Advance.

WASHINGTON.

The Selika Concert.

Musical Success, Financial Failure.

St. Luke's Church Bazaar.

The National Fair.

Personals.

WASHINGTON, D. C. }
Nov. 8th, 1879.)

My Dear K:—
For that with evil devices of head lines and such contraptions over a recent letter you set up my "comments" upon certain affairs as "criticisms" soundly berated have I been, and likewise greatly amused. In company of a party of several some days ago, one turned to me with a query: "Do you know who is the Washington Correspondent of the LOUISIANIAN?" Thinking of "Rolla" who alone bears that distinguished honor, I replied "No, I do not." Whereat came upon my astonished ears an opinion concerning said correspondent's fitness and qualifications for a critic based upon that unfortunate letter which gave me more genuine enjoyment and amusement than has fallen to my lot for many days. Upon the general principle that "absent people have no friends," I joined in the hunt, and if we did not flay that critic alive, may the devil admire me. The funniest part of the fun came in after we had all stopped to take breath, when it transpired that not one of the whole party had seen the letter at all, but had only "heard" about it.

If you have any bowels of compassion therefore critic me no more critics, but let my comments go by a milder name and "small as sweet." This lets me in to say that I attended last Monday evening the Concert of the "Fifteen Presbyters" given at Lincoln Hall, and if I can say so without "criticizing" it, I shall call it a denoted sight better Concert than the Patti Concert of a few weeks earlier, despite the difference in training, experience and color. It is a fact that the finest Concert to which I ever listened was one of Patti's, "a many days ago," and her last here, one of the worst.

Madame Selika was in excellent voice and as always, sang ravishingly. Miss Addie Smith, the debutante from Boston, is apparently only just beyond being a child, but has a voice and method such as I never saw or heard before in one so young. It is quite on the cards to predict for her a place high up in the list when a few more years shall have "set" her voice. Mr. Williams shows still an improvement in his always excellent voice, his stage manner is so good that it is not susceptible of improvement. Miss Tilghman and Miss Miller, both surprised their friends, Miss Tilghman by doing better, Miss Miller not doing so well as was expected. Miss Miller labored under the disadvantage of a heavy cold, which debared her from doing justice to herself.

Messrs. Tompkins and Benjamin, to complete the list, did well, "not too well, but just well enough." There were minor points through the Concert here and there which I would not "criticise," if I dared, but it is not essential, so let them pass.

Taking the Concert musically, it was a fine success, financially it was a failure, which is more's the pity, as it well deserved patronage. It was the first of the season, and its failure must be charged principally to the lack of energy on the part of the people of the Church. The Lord is not sending any ravens around to feed people while they sit still doing nothing now-a-days. If you want bread

you have got to knead it, everytime, or you will need it all the time.

On Tuesday evening last the new St. Luke's Church was for the first time thrown open to the public. "The Women's Guild of St. Luke's P. E. Church," opened a Bazaar which has been well attended during the week. Down each side of the Church are ranged tables each bearing the name of one of the Episcopal Churches of the City, and to which table all contributions from the respective churches are assigned. In the centre of the room, a beautiful table, surmounted by a large gilt eagle is called "Bishop's table" and receives all general contributions. The rear of the Church (chancel) raised some three feet above the level of the main floor is occupied by tables for the refreshing of the inner man. The credit for the designs and plans of the arrangement and decoration of the interior is due to Henry Johnson, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, who with Messrs. Upson, Murray and other volunteers have labored manfully to make the Bazaar the success it is.

The Church will be dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, so I will not attempt before then any description of the building.

I had attempted to give some personal notes of our "National Fair" which closed here yesterday, but business engagements prevented me from reaching the grounds any day. The current idea concerning it is that its name is too big. That as a Fair and at a non-commercial, non-manufacturing, non-producing city, it was a success, but that National Fair, gives one a sort of Centennial Exposition feeling leading to much disappointment. There is no doubt but that next year however, with the additional time and the advantage of the "starter" had this year, its success entire is assured.

"The melancholy days have come" and our weather has gone into the variety business, to the delight of the Doctors; and the vendor of "Drivers Rock as Rye."

The news of Senator Chandler's death threw such a pall of gloom over this community, that all the clerks and clerkesses had to take a day's holiday to indulge their grief, in gunning, fishing, betting on the races, shopping, gossiping, and such like solemn occupations.

Madame Selika and her husband left the city on Tuesday last. It is a pity your city is so far from this portion of our country. If you were nearer I am quite sure some of your citizens would earn the lasting gratitude of the others, by having her to delight their ears with her magnificent music.

Miss Smith still lags, but not superfluous on our stage, winning friends by her charming manners, as admiration by her fine voice and method as shown at the Concert. She will sing at the morning service of the "Fifteen Presbyters" tomorrow, and I fear unsettle the thoughts of the communicants to some extent.

The Rev. Wm. Waring of whom I took occasion to make pleasant mention recently is in deep affliction from the loss of his eldest daughter, a young girl of singular promise. It is not a year since his oldest son, a talented young man, just married, was taken away, and now the daughter, just budding into womanhood, follows.

We are watching and waiting for news of your campaign. Still praying for your success.

Fervently Yours.
P. S. I understand that the talk about Matthews engagements heretofore are all wrong. It is asserted that a certain one of our own most popular girls has spoken the words, and that the Christmas holidays will enlist him among the Benedicts. After which he will not (probably) go home with her from prayer meeting.

Capt. Hardy, Boarding Officer of Customs at the Jettes, was in the city last week to confer with Collector Badger concerning the growing evil of smuggling. The most notorious in this line of defrauding the revenue are the pack-ets which ply between this port and Havana.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

THE OLD GUARD.

KANSAS FEVER.

PINE BLUFF, ARK. }
Nov. 8, 1879.)

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:
The Republicans of Arkansas, for the first time in several years, are in a jubilant frame of mind, and join in the general rejoicing over the "boom" in Maine, California, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Massachusetts and New York. The news seemed almost too good to be true, a little incredulous and fearful; but as the facts came to light and the Republican pyramid grew constantly higher and higher, at length even the most doubting Thomas could thank God and take courage. It is not easy to overrate the solid and substantial advantages gained by the Republican hosts in the series of brilliant campaigns just closed. A majority of the Northern States have formed in line of battle for 1880, and will hold their chosen position until that important campaign has been fought and won. The Republican party is united and flushed with recent victory; its opponent, discouraged by defeat, entangled with Greenbackism, and handicapped by Uncle Sammy, is in a most unfortunate position for aggressive effort, or even holding its own. Its most formidable champions and available candidates are laid on the shelf. The "Union general" dodge failed in Ohio, and the Greenback coalition cost more than it came to. Thurman, Eaton, Kernan and Tilden are gone to the "demnition bow-wows." John Kelly is refractory and Ben Butler fails in his role of a disturbing element. Really, indications of Republican success in 1880 are all that could be desired and more than were expected. The Old Guard has actually astonished itself.

ZACK CHANDLER.

But one of the old guard, like President Lincoln, has left us in the very moment of victory and "sleeps on the field of honor." Another rough-hewn hero of the same rugged, impulsive, whole-souled stamp as Lincoln, Wade and Giddings, has finished his earthly career. Senator Chandler won his spurs at "the era of worst school of politician our country has known,"—the high-toned brawlers in broad-cloth, who came up to Washington from the "plantation, redolent of brandy, tobacco and gunpowder, and trust to rule Congress by the same methods they applied to their "niggers"; who fought duels, and played cards, and swore, and did not pay their debts; the barest counterfeits of a gentleman and a man of honor the world has ever seen." Such is the New York Tribune's picture of the man who ruled the Nation when the ungainly backwoodsman entered Congress; and it is substantially true. Amidst such surroundings, he made a record as a man of honor, ability and integrity which lasted to the end of his earthly career. He was constitutionally a stalwart, but "we are all stalwarts now," and the epithet of reproach is now his epitaph of honor.

EDUCATION.

Our worthy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. J. L. Denton, is proving himself a first-class educational man, and is rapidly working up a public sentiment in favor of public schools. I regret to say that many of the people of our State fail very much in their appreciation of the benefits of the public school system. Mr. Denton, in company with Prof. Ladd, of Virginia, a prominent educator of that State, sent here by Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, have made a tour of the State, holding institutes, lecturing, and, by all means, endeavoring to enlighten and stimulate the people in reference to general education. Both

gentlemen are able, fluent and entertaining speakers, and their joint efforts are effecting a great amount of good. I am glad to state that they take the broadest grounds in favor of public schools for the entire population, without respect to race, condition or color, and it is no less gratifying to observe the fact that they can do so without exciting any serious opposition in any part of the State. Verily, the world does move when such indications are so common. The institutes and lectures held by Messrs. Denton and Ladd were largely attended by our most influential citizens and seemed to be highly appreciated.

THE KANSAS FEVER.

There is no great amount of work respecting Kansas in this State now; but the feeling exists to a considerable extent as an undercurrent, especially in those portions of the State where the colored people fare badly. Cotton picking time is the colored man's bonanza, and it is noticed as suspicious circumstance that he is not squandering his funds for candy and peanuts, and that even the demand for whiskey and tobacco is moderate. The usual interpretation is that this unusual indication means something, and that something is—after cotton picking, look out.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

We had a good rain last night, the first for sixty days, the best season for cotton picking known for years. The cotton crop is first rate, but corn is "sorry." But our farm laborers will do better this year than for several past.

Yours,

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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr. Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

CHW Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Is Blaine coming? That's the question.

Mr. Osann promises to name good commissioners of election.

The Anti-Ring Democratic ticket is pronounced generally a good one.

But don't our Democratic sheets squirm over the personnel of their City ticket?

The Campaign Committee have made up another team to canvass Southern Louisiana.

We congratulate our friend Frank Delaney on his nomination for Representative of the parish of West Baton Rouge.

Leon Cinceno a member of the Colored Men's Protective Union of the 3rd Ward was shot in the back and instantly killed Wednesday night.

P. Z. Canonge cut a man named Lachaux just over the heart Thursday evening. Statements conflict as to the cause which led to the difficulty.

A dispatch has been received in this City from Judge Beattie in which he states that his meetings so far in North Louisiana have been large and enthusiastic.

The Republican party in St. John parish has got the Independent fever bad—come, Messrs. Demas and Babcock, what in the world has possessed you that union has given way to discord?

Proceedings of Republican Parish Convention of West Baton Rouge, and of the Republican Judicial Convention of Ascension and St. James received too late for publication in this issue.

There is a movement on foot to have a meeting of the National Republican Committee at Washington, Dec. 17th, 1879, for the purpose of deciding on the time and place to hold the next National Nominating Convention.

Owing to the late arrival of the proceedings of the St. Mary Parish nominations, we can only state that E. B. Mantz was nominated for Sheriff; W. B. Smith, for Clerk; L. A. Burgess, for Coroner. For the Legislature, Messrs. W. S. Posey and W. C. Gary.

The Democratic parish convention met on Monday evening and nominated a full-parochial ticket. The slate of the "ring" was carried out to the letter. The coterie of the "line" is happy, while the "Anti-ring" has made the atmosphere blue with their maledictions.

Here and There.

The Mexicans are on the eve of their periodic revolution. To them "home rule" means anarchy.

The debt payers and Repudiators are almost equal in numbers in the Virginia Legislature just elected.

Sherman and Blaine are accused of intriguing to shelve Gen. Grant with some life position. We shall see.

Secretary Sherman has positively declined to be re-elected to the Senate. That means a vigorous wick towards the White House.

The majority of Butler, Republican nominee for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania, is nearly 50,000. That's what's called "an overwhelming and undermining majority."

NASHVILLE.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Work Being Accomplished by the Same

More Terrible than an Army With Banners.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Washington, the father of this great country of ours, after carefully reconnoitering the field, as would any good general planning an important campaign for future achievements, laid it down as his emphatic conviction that one of the greatest possible dangers that threatened the untired Republican ship of State was the scylla of ignorance; and, as the only sure means of steering clear of this much-to-be dreaded fate, he earnestly appealed to patriots of every generation to "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," not among the people of New England, not among the people of the then uninhabited West, not among the people of the South, and, if he lived at the present day, he would no doubt say, "not among the white people nor among the colored people, but among the great American people without regard to section or complexion." This solemn exhortation, coming as it does from such high authority, ought to strike with peculiar force every Southern man of the present age in whose bosom beats the warm blood of patriotism and whose heart throbs with deep-seated yearning over the gloomy prospects of his sunny home.

Groaning, as she does, under the crushing weight of poverty, ignorance, intolerance, caste prejudices, bulldozing, intemperance and ruined credit that is, vampire-like, sucking away her very life blood, whereunto shall those who really seek her welfare look for a return of the horn of plenty and the bird of peace, but to "the general diffusion of knowledge" among all the people?

In harmony with the above sentiments we here in Tennessee are endeavoring to act up to our convictions that "if we educate the people they will take care of themselves." As is well known there are at Nashville three institutions of higher learning wherein colored young men and women may possess themselves of that education so necessary to an intelligent performance of the responsible duties of life.

Central Tennessee College, Rev. J. Reader, President, had this time last year 168 students, but at present has an enrollment of 98 male and 85 female, or a total of 183 students; an increase of 25 over same time last year. She has turned off one college graduate, a young lady, who is now filling a position as teacher in the same institution; 12 normal graduates, 6 of each sex, and 12 graduates from her Meharry medical department.

Fisk University, Rev. E. M. Cravath, President, had this time last year 18 female and 38 male, or 56 boarders, whereas now she has 33 female and 69 male, or 102 boarders; and, including her college, theological, normal, and modal departments, both boarders and day students, she has at present 111 female and 138 male, or 249 students; an increase of 46 boarders over last year. This institution has already sent forth 5 female and 7 male, or 12 college graduates, 3 of whom have filled teachers' positions in the University.

Nashville Normal and Theological Institute, Rev. D. W. Philips, President, whose statistics are not before me, has also a larger attendance at present than at the same time last year, and whose other figures, I am credibly informed, exhibit equally as gratifying results as do those of the other two colleges.

In these institutions are students

from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia and Tennessee, and many of them go forth every year to teach spring or summer schools in their various States. A mere drop in the bucket and yet what a splendid train of influences is thus put in motion "for the general diffusion of knowledge" among the people! Such a little brigade of disseminators of intelligence is as "terrible as an army with banners" to the uprooting of ignorance in the land and the blotting out of all the innumerable evils it is heir to. I believe it was Archimedes, the celebrated Syracusan mathematician, who exclaimed, "Give me whereon to stand and I will move the world," and in like manner these and similar institutions scattered throughout the land for the education of the people might say, "Send us young men and women to educate, and peace and prosperity shall reign; justice shall again adjust her uneven scales, and the South shall blossom as the rose."

Respectfully,

J. H. BURMAN.

OHIO.

GENERAL REJOICING.

Presidential Outlook.

EXPERIENCE OF A UNION COLONEL.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1879.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The alarm bell is ringing through the North as it did in 1861 and the men who believe this Republic to be a Nation are arranging for a grand rally to the battle cry of the Union. Once more the ballot announces the independence and determination of the North to be neither bullied nor badgered into a sacrifice of principle on the score of expediency. All over this broad land I fancy I hear the muffled drums beating funeral marches to the grave of the Democratic party. No prophet is required to foretell the settled purpose of the Wealth Intelligence and Power of the North to rule this government, and however much the Democratic party may resist they cannot prevent it. They have too much at stake, and dare not for their own salvation permit the South to rule even in the person of a Northern dough-face.

The Presidency for '80 is already practically decided so far as the party is concerned. It only remains to select the personality of the incumbent. Grant will be the individual if necessary, but not if it can be avoided. Both Republicans and Democrats are disappointed in the aspect of affairs and it is surprising the number of the latter enrolling themselves in the ranks of the former. Murat Halstead expresses his abject opinion in the Commercial at the "meagre majority" in Ohio. I can hardly see what more results could be possible, though he seems to think we ought to have had another of John Brown's majority against Vallandigham, viz., 100,000.

We are having in literature some vivid portraits of the shameful and outrageous persecutions legalizing against colored men in the South.

THE CHAIN GANG
by O. T. Beard, who gave Gen'l. Durbin Ward such a belly-ache, up in Ohio, during the canvass, that he was unable (?) to make a joint discussion with him, is a glowing picture of the legal subterfuges, aided by the apprehension and hate of communities in Georgia, to first deprive the colored man of honestly acquired property and after he is robbed, throw him into jail and finally murder him in a dastardly way. The common sentiment of hate and opposition to the progress of a Negro that anything may be proved—anything

may be done to him under the color of law.

"A FOOL'S ERRAND," published by Forde, Howard & Hulbert, 27 Park Place, New York, thrillingly and powerfully relates the experience of a Union Colonel who went South at the close of the war to assist in reconstruction and reconciliation. Poor fool! his idea cost him his life, for the brave Southrons could not tolerate a man in their midst who believed Negroes had either soul or sentiment in them. Repeatedly warned, he refused to leave, and paid for his temerity with his life. This romance of a life, or rather of a thousand lives, offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of Republican principles will have a powerful effect upon Northern men who believe in justice and fair play, even to the poor Negro.

The Commercial is sowing the wind that will be reaped as a whirlwind in the South, and was onto them in that day of harvest, for the North will never again be generous before it is just.

when I wrote you last, was a captain. He has been promoted. During his absence in New York the "boys" came together, formed a regiment, elected him Colonel, and proposed to escort him to Columbus where they will take part in the inaugural exercises of Gov. Foster. Chaplain Williams, Captain Williams, or Colonel Williams, is one of our few men who have fairly earned their honors. Energy pushed him and ability retained him in the front rank of local men until he stands the observed man for all the country. To-day I received a letter from him as to his start for home. Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Columbus all banquet him on the way and old Popokpolis throws up her hat and hurrahs for Representative Williams.

A Coming Holiday Book! By a Colored Author. To appear early in December.

"LAYS IN SUMMER LANDS," POEMS.

By J. WILLIS MENDEN.

With the press notices of his remarkable appearance in Congress as the first colored Congressman elect.

The preface will be written by F. G. Barbours, Esq., President of the Historical Association of Washington, D.C. The transition of the colored people from slavery to Freedom has been a most remarkable one; and whatever tends to prove their genius and intellectual power should be cherished by the race itself and its tried friends.

The book will be printed on fine paper, large type, and sent to subscribers, post paid, in cloth cover for 75 cents; in paper do, 50 cents. Agents wanted. A copy will be sent to every newspaper that will publish this notice. Subscriptions received now. Address H. B. ABRAHAM, General Agent, Post-office Department, Washington, D.C.

LITERARY NOTICE.—"The Earl of Mayfield" has had a remarkable success. Its publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have already issued the fourth edition. The leading papers speak of it in terms of the highest praise, and it has all the appreciation that the "most anticipated" of the author could have anticipated. It is a decidedly popular romance. For sale by all booksellers.

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Hon. Godlove S. Orth,
Hon. William McKinley,
Hon. Joseph J. Tamm,
Hon. George R. Davis,
Hon. Horatio G. Fisher.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

ADOPTED BY THE

Republicans of Louisiana

In Convention Assembled October 21, 1879.

The Republican party of Louisiana presents these fundamental principles of policy, to which it pledges its hearty support, and a due consideration thereof it asks from the people of Louisiana:

1. We hold that our Government is national in its character, composed of States free in their sphere, but subordinate to the National Government and united by indissoluble bonds of union.

2. We hold that it is the privilege, right and duty of the National Government to extend its protecting arm so as to guarantee a free Republican form of government to each State.

3. We hold that no government of the people, by the people and for the people can exist when the ballot is not free; nor when the will of the people expressed by the ballot is changed by a fraudulent and corrupt return.

4. We hold it to be the right and duty of the National Government to protect the labor and industry of its citizens from competition with the products of the pauper and slave labor of foreign nations.

5. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to improve the rivers and harbors of our nation, and especially of that great inland sea, the Mississippi, and its tributaries.

6. We hold that it is the right and duty of our National Government to provide for a Southern transit to our Pacific coast and generally to assist in the construction of such main lines of transit through the nation as will enable the producer to procure a market for his surplus products, and render more free and more frequent the water communication of the citizens of the Republic.

7. We hold that the National Government shall at once take the necessary steps to strike from all our treaties the clauses therein which place one and all upon the basis of the most favored.

8. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to encourage foreign commerce in our own bottoms by a judicious system of appropriations and subsidies.

9. We hold that it is the bounden right and imperative duty of the National Government to secure by all means the construction of a canal or other system of transport across the Isthmus of Darien and to insist with all of its power that no non-American nation or nations shall have a predominance in the management thereof.

10. We hold that the honor of our State and the honor of its citizens, as well as their national interests are pledged to an attempt in good faith to pay the State debt represented by the consolidated bonds issued under the constitutional amendments approved and ratified by the people in 1874; and we further hold that in our opinion that ordinance constitutes a valid contract binding upon the State.

11. We hold that if misfortune and financial ruin should at any time prevent a full and rigid compliance with the letter and spirit of our bonds, that then a settlement should be sought after consultation with our creditors as our equals, which shall at the same time be just to them and commensurate with our sources.

We hold that the judiciary department of our Government should be kept free and unpolluted by the turmoil and contest of politics; and recognize that there may be and is at all times an honest difference among the most learned upon proper construction of constitutional and statutory enactments, which honest difference of opinion necessarily leads to different political affiliations. We hold that each of the great political parties should be represented upon the bench.

Resolved, That the recognized position of the Republican party as the party of good faith, honest dealing and devoted adherence to the principle that the rights of public creditors must at all hazards be fully and fairly protected, demands that the vote of our party should as a unit be cast against the debt ordinance of the proposed constitution.

Resolved, That as to the adoption of the constitution, we recognize an honest and legitimate sphere for difference of opinion, and recommend that the question of adoption or rejection of the proposed instrument be left to the voters.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

Alice Carey's Sweetest Poem

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pink, nor the pale, sweet
cowslips,
It seemed to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He leth in peace asleep.
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful sum-
mers—
The summers of long ago.
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn days
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in sweet embrace
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures,
That hang on memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

EAST CARROLL PARISH.

THE REMOVAL OF THE INTERFERED—
A FIFTEENTH FIFTEEN—A BIG REPUBLICAN
MAJORITY PROMISED.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.,
Nov. 1, 1879.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Notice was received here a few days prior to the 30th ultimo announcing that Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, Randall Gibson, Floyd King, Attorney-General Ogden, and others of the faithful gang of solid Southerners, would address the denizens of East Carroll at Lake Providence on the 30th day of October. For the purpose of facilitating matters, posters were freely circulated a few days in advance of the contemplated coming of the White League *aurora borealis*. The 30th of October came and so did Floyd King, but nothing was seen in Providence on the 30th, except the day which was very beautiful and J. Floyd K. who was neither beautiful to behold nor very eloquent to listen to. The posters failed to gather a crowd and the steamboats failed to bring Messrs. Wiltz, Gibson, Ellis, Ogden, and others, as was advertised; but strange to say no one was disappointed.

The grand mass meeting was called at the Firemen's Hall, and to be perfectly honest and fair in my statement, I have to announce that only 70 people, little and big, old and young, black and white, male and female, put in an appearance to listen to Mr. King. With great labor he harangued the poor unfortunate 70 until they began to break ranks and leave the hero of Tensas talking to empty benches. Democrats and Republicans alike pronounced him entirely the opposite of Cicero, Calhoun and Demosthenes. During his whole speech he failed to elicit the slightest applause from any one except our tax collector who apologized afterwards for his indiscretion. The Providence brass band refused to play for the hero of Tensas and therefore there was no music, no crowd, no speakers, no enthusiasm, no disappointment, no speech, no nothing to excite a ripple upon the placid old Republican waters of East Carroll.

We will give the Republican ticket our usual majority of 2,000 votes in December. We favor the old constitution, will vote to pay the debt and interest at 7 per cent. Our parish convention will occur on the 10th inst., and we expect to put a good parish ticket in the field. We are for the Senate and Grant for President in 1880.

A fair election and a fair count will be demanded in this section and must be had.

Yours truly,

SPIKE

TENSAS PARISH.

THE OUTRAGE AT WATERPROOF.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF FACTS BY

J. D. Kennedy, Esq.

DELTA, NOV. 10th, 1879.

MY DEAR MAJOR:

When I left you in New Orleans a few weeks ago, you will remember I predicted we would meet with no opposition in our tour through the State, other than that based upon an honest difference of opinion as to men, measures and policies. Imagine my surprise therefore when we were not permitted to speak to the hundreds who had assembled to meet us at Waterproof a few days since. We have closely followed the programme mapped out by our campaign committee, and everywhere have been greeted by large and attentive audiences. Even in Baton Rouge where the bull-dozers held sway for some years, and where a Republican meeting has not been held since 1876, our audience, so I was informed by eye witnesses, was three times as large as that which greeted Mr. Wiltz and his party. I was not prepared therefore for the treatment I received at Waterproof. Judge Beattie did not go with us to Waterproof. He complained of being unwell, and well nigh worn out by continual travel and talking. He sent word to me by the route agent on the "R. E. Lee" that he would await our arrival in St. Joseph, where we were advertised to speak on the 6th. Mr. Bobe and myself, in deference to the wishes of the large number of colored people present, many of whom had come over twenty miles to hear us, decided to hold a meeting at that rate, although we had every reason to believe an attempt would be made to prevent it. A large number of white men were present and I saw by the repeated consultations they meant business. As soon as Mr. Bobe commenced to speak, he was interrupted by several white men. They hurrahed for Wiltz, jeered and hissed when Judge Beattie's name was called, and said they were determined to break up any Republican meeting in that section of their parish—that the whites and blacks were satisfied with the present condition of affairs,—that they were tired of this thing, and propose hereafter to manage matters to suit themselves. I came forward and made an appeal to Mr. Yamer who, I believe, is the Mayor of the town, and who was very violent in his denunciation of white Republicans, to allow me to speak. I told him I was a native of the State, a candidate on the ticket, and I demanded a hearing as a colored man, who had received up to this time the praises of the Democratic journals for his conservative views where ever he had spoken. He would not hear me there. I offered to divide time with him and have a joint discussion. He declined that. He then invited me over to his store where he said "we can talk." I went over with him followed by a crowd of whites and blacks. There I was given to understand that while it was not their purpose to hurt a single hair in the head of a colored man, it was their determination to maintain Democratic government in this State. I was told by another gentleman present who took the boat and went to Natchez with us that they intended to break up the meeting at St. Joseph the next day. He advised me to stay away. I went to St. Joseph however and sure enough they were all there; but I learned after they were given to understand by the merchants in St. Joseph, and by Mr. Bland and other large planters in that end of the parish, that they would not be permitted to interfere with the Republican meeting. Now, you know I have been heretofore pretty conservative in my opinions, so

much so, as to have my motives impugned and questioned by many warm personal and political friends. But when the white men of Waterproof and the surrounding country permit a Jew and a Pennsylvania carpet-bagger at that, to guide and direct them in a crusade against free speech and fair play, I think it is time for me to halt and ask the question whether my appeals to that sense of justice which ought to characterize an intelligent people, have not been in vain. When did the Jew free himself from proscription and prejudice? How long has it been since his race has had the right to disturb and agitate labor by mere prejudice on account of color or of political faith? The history I have read tells me they have always been a proscribed people, and that the spirit of hate evinced against them last summer was rebuked by the moral sentiment of this country through the press and pulpit, when Judge Hilton and other hotel proprietors North refused to accommodate them at their hotels. I am loath to believe that Mr. Yamer's actions will be endorsed by, or that they reflect the sentiments of, any considerable number of his people. It cannot be that after the persecution and ostracism they have suffered through countless ages, they are now to become the persecutors of others, socially, politically or otherwise. But it makes a great difference I suppose when they join a party whose principles are based on prejudice, and whose policy has been to oppose by negative acts and votes all the grand principles engrafted on our legislation for the amelioration of our condition. I consider this act, although no personal violence was offered, an outrage that gives the lie to the fair promises of protection and freedom of speech made and guaranteed by Mr. Wiltz and his followers to the colored people of the State. When will the Democratic party learn wisdom from experience? I venture the prediction that the action of the whites at Waterproof will tend to unsettle and make restive in a more marked degree, the labor in that section. In their eagerness and haste to get at the "rat hole of the public treasury," they are losing sight of the things that tend to develop and enhance the material interests of the State. Their labor is agitated. Their treasury is depleted. Their credit is at stake; but it makes little difference to them. Honors are reserved for those who break up Republican meetings, for I have no doubt Mr. Yamer will be reappointed Mayor for his "devotion to party," in the "great crisis" at Waterproof. This little "affair" does not deter me in the least however, for I shall go forward and see whether this spirit of intolerance exists in other sections of our State.

Yours for the right,
JAMES D. KENNEDY.

In Line For 1880.

It is victory throughout. Cornell is Governor-elect of New York. The doubtful States are made securely Republican, Butler is routed, Pennsylvania comes up like a second Iowa.

A Solid North sends greeting to a Solid South. Yesterday answers the last session of Congress, and all the insolent disloyalty which, after growing years, found expression there. The grand and resistless uprising which followed the shot in Charleston Harbor in 1861, finds an echo in the returns of today. Once more the North is united. The work which men did with their bullets they have determined not to spoil with their ballots. Here, on the very threshold of a victory which means, if they are wise, twenty years more of power, they serve notice upon the South that there is no vindictiveness in their triumph.

Yes, men of the South, we have done enough for conciliation. We offered you Horace Greeley, and insisted upon amnesty for all. The same Northern element which then failed has since found means to offer you better terms than you ever expected. President Hayes

held out the hand of reconciliation. Troops were withdrawn; advice of Southern men was heard in appointments; everything was done that could be done to leave the South without cause for hostility. What has been the answer? The South has answered by its Ku-Klux Klans, its rifle-clubs, and its systematic assassination of Republicans. It has answered by the complete suppression of the colored vote. It has answered by the late Confederate Congress, and the swarm of war claims, and the countless Southern jobs which crowd the record, and the nearly solid vote of Southern representatives for every form of repudiation. It has answered by the open alliance of men who rebelled with those Northern men who sympathized with rebellion; by the conspiracy of those who carry Southern States by force with those who try to carry Northern States by fraud. A baser, meaner and more dangerous conspiracy against free government than the old South ever concocted has been very near success.

Men of the South, you have your answer. You had almost clutched the National Government. Had you been a little less eager, had the pirate's crew remained hidden under hatches only a little longer, possibly resistance would have been too late. Thanks to the Confederate Congress, the recent session showed the Southern purpose. The coalition of Southern rebels and Northern sympathizers rashly threatened to strangle the Union unless permitted to rule it. The work of a long session was condensed by Senator Hill in his recent declaration that no Southern man of self-respect would ever admit that rebellion was a crime, these acts and words came like a fire-bell in the night to awaken the North. The real intent of the South was seen, and at once the North answers. The history of the country for twenty years has been settled in one Summer. Let the South do what it may, from this time forth; it has planted convictions already which a quarter of a century will not uproot. This day the Solid South is further from the rule of the country by more than twenty years than it was when President Hayes took the oath of office.

The future belongs to the Republican party. Only by some new act of folly or faithlessness, can it forfeit that public confidence which the elections reveal. Unless it wantonly throws away that confidence, its future for many years in the future of the United States. It has no reason now to look for Democratic blunders. Neither has it cause to fear any Democratic washing and self-purification, for Democrats can never become dangerous again unless by Republican folly. Best of all, the Republicans have no occasion now to nominate any other than their ablest and worthiest man, for it is certain that with such a candidate they can triumph. They do not need to get under the shelter of any name, nor to hesitate in the avowal of their convictions, nor to shrink from giving its full reward to splendid service. The confidence of the united and loyal North will sustain the Republican party as long as it is true to its principles and convictions. After the magnificent victories which are to-day recorded, it will be the fault of the Republicans themselves if they do not hold the public confidence securely until the Rebel Democracy has ceased to exist.—N. Y. Tribune.

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